The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,016—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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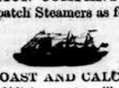
Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,022 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th April, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangaore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bunlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 12th April, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR DUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 15th April, 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 5th May, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ALMORA, 2,613 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 27th April, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Almora from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th April, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA, SATURDAY on the 2th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	„ 360	„ 230	„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145	

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and VALLETTA to London are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at Genoa.

Dressing Cases.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to the abovementioned Ports :—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sa ling.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1927	400	5th May.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2394	450	5th June.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 110 0
TO BRINDISI	„ 400	„ 280	„ 110 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 330	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

Extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Canal as follows :—

s. s. MEMFI ..... on or about 25th April 1881.
s. s. CASTORE..G. Mahorcich. „ 25th May 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. RAGUSIN, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 21st May, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 4th, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE following are the sailing dates presently fixed, and there will be fortnightly departures thereafter to be subsequently advertised.

CLAN STUART	s. s. 2,092, tons sails	16th April.
CLAN MACDUFF	s. s. 2,325, „ „	30th April.
CLAN FRASER	s. s. 2,083, „ „	28th May.

Passage money, Rs. 450.

Each steamer carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

The Clan Macduff has some second-class accommodation. Fare, Rs. 275.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

STAFF CORPS PENSION FUND.

OFFICERS interested in the above are informed that the amounts subscribed and remitted to Bombay on this account have been transferred to the Central Fund at Messrs. Grindlay & Co.'s, London. Those who have not yet subscribed are earnestly requested to do so without delay, as Funds are urgently required to bring the objects of the promoters before the proper authorities without further loss of time.

W. WATSON & Co.,
Agents for the Bombay Committee.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of BRUSHWOOD and RAFTERS from the Bhandoon Estate. Each tender to be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 50. Tenders are not to be sent in later than 13th instant. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

F. H. de BRITO, Receiver.
High Court, Bombay, 1st April, 1881.

ITALIAN STUDIO OF ARTS.

PROFESSOR G. GIBELLO,
SCULPTOR, PAINTER AND DECORATOR,

WILL EXECUTE every kind of works in GILDING, RELIEF, PLASTER and ARTIFICIAL WOOD TERRA COTTA, &c.; Slabs in artificial marble and in Italian Stucco lucids at very moderate prices.

No. 2, Portuguese Church Lane, Girgaum.

COOK'S

INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS,
Available for one or more passengers to travel by all chief Lines of Steamers and by any Railway and route to

ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON, OF LONDON, NEW YORK, &c., &c.,

Originators of the European Tourist business, established in 1841, have pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have OPENED OFFICES in Bombay.

Civil and Military Officers and Native Gentlemen are invited to apply for quotations of through-fares to all parts of the world, with or without Hotel coupons, to

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
TOURIST OFFICES, 5, HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th Apr.
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st „
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	28th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th „
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
— TEHERAN	2593	400	A. C. Loggin	14th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	26th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600

SIX MONTHS.

First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING at GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains,	1881.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.
RAVENNA	3310	700	E. Stewart	6th May.
PEKIN	3300	600	W. D. Anderson	20th „
ROHILLA	3161	700	W. Barratt	3rd June.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th „
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	1st July.

Return Tickets are now issued 1st Class. and Class.

	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th April, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons. H. P.	1881.
SPEKE HALL	Brand	2,700 400	23rd Apl.
BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2,100 300	7th May
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2,100 300	21st „
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw.	2,100 300	4th June
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700 400	18th „
PEEL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700 400	2nd July

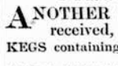
These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.



THE ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S S. S. SHAHZADA will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, about noon.

For freight and passage money apply to

SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents, A. S. N. Co.
Bombay, 11th April, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REAL LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS, CURED ON THE FIRTH OF CLYDE.

ANOTHER SHIPMENT has just been received, in excellent condition.

KEGS containing 5 to 6 doz. Fish ...Cash Rs. 6 0

TREACHER & COMPNY, Ld.

GOLF KIT.

BALLS.	PLAY CLUB.
CLEEKS.	PUTTERS.
IRONS.	SPOONS.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

The most efficient yet invented.

		Cash prices. Rs. a.
No. 000	Half gallon size	.. 9 0
„ „	„ „ Wicker covered ..	.. 11 0
„ 00	One and a half gallon size ..	.. 11 0
„ „	„ „ Wicker covered ..	.. 14 0
„ 0	Two and a half gallon size ..	.. 15 0
„ 1	Three and a half gallon size ..	.. 20 0
„ 2	Five gallon size	.. 27 0
„ 3	Six „	.. 34 0
Ornamental Dining-room Filters ..		.. 40 0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra Cotta ware ..		.. 40 0
Cheavin's Pocket Filter..	.. ..	.. 5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.

BRITISH OAK WORK,

Mounted in electro-plate, with gilt or porcelain lining.

TANKARD.
Cash, Rs. 27-0 ; Credit, Rs. 30-0.

BEAKER CUP.
Cash, Rs. 22-8 ; Credit, Rs. 25-0.

CLARET CUP OR BEER JUG.
Cash, Rs. 40-0 ; Credit, Rs. 50-0.

SALAD BOWL AND SERVERS.
Salad Bowl, Cash, Rs. 45-0 ; Credit, Rs. 50-0.
Servers, „ „ 22-8 ; „ „ 25-0.

TEA CADDY.
Cash, Rs. 50-0 ; Credit, Rs. 56-0.

ICE PAIL
Cash, Rs. 22-8 ; Credit, Rs. 25-0.

BISCUIT BOX.
Cash, Rs. 31-8 ; Credit, Rs. 35-0.

BUTTER POTS.
Cash, Rs. 27-0 ; Credit, Rs. 30-0.
SEVERAL OTHER PATTERNS,
From Rs. 29-0 to Rs. 40-0.

SALT CELLARS.
A set, consisting of four Salt Cellars with Spoons, fitted in lined morocco case.
Cash, Rs. 45-0 ; Credit, Rs. 50-0.

FULL SIZE CHAMPAGNE BUCKETS.
Adapted for Iceing Three Bottles at the same time.
Cash, Rs. 72-0 ; Credit, Rs. 80-0.

THE BARREL MUSTARD POT.
Cash, Rs. 20-0 ; Credit, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WANTED.

25 STEADY and EXPERIENCED ENGINE-DRIVERS for the PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY. Apply personally or by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to

LOCO. SUPERINTENDENT,
P. N. S. RAILWAY, RAWULPINDI.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF
MR. AND MRS. G. CROFTON.
TUESDAY, APRIL 12,
WILL BE PRODUCED THE SPARKLING COMEDY,
PINK DOMINOS.
FIRST AND ONLY APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY
OF
MISS FLORENCE BRUNELL,
OF THE STRAND AND OLYMPIC THEATRES, LONDON.

Miss Edith Wilson has kindly given her services for this night.

Tickets may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

THE ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S S.S. "EMPRESS OF INDIA" will sail as above on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, about noon.

For freight and passage apply to

SIGG-SULZER & CO.,
Agents, A. S. N. Co.
Bombay, 12th April 1881.

PORTABLE ENGINES
BY MESSRS. CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH.

12	H. P.,	Single Cylinder,	Rs. 1,110 nett
10	„	„ „	„ 2,520 „
8	„	„ „	„ 3,040 „
16	„	„ „	„ 2,600 „

N.B.—Double Cylinder Engines of 8, 10 and 12 H. P. Rs. 365 extra.

BURN & COMPANY,
Howrah Iron Works, Howrah.

THE following are the only BUNGALOWS TO BE LET at MATHERAN :—

The Underwood	..	..	Rent Rs. 800
Terrace Cottage	..	..	„ „ 600
Rose Cottage	..	..	„ „ 500
Bella Vista	..	..	„ „ 600
Red House	..	..	„ „ 300
Keep-sake	..	..	„ „ 300
Fleet Wood	..	..	„ „ 500

For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN.

UNDER the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I. of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent of Seven Lakhs of Rupees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multipies of Rs. 500 as may be required ; they will be repayable to bearer in seven years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on presentation of coupons which will be issued with the Debentures.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered to be paid on application.

The balance to be paid on Monday, 2nd May, 1881.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 2 o'clock p.m. on Monday, 25th April 1881, and they will then be opened in presence of the Trustees.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act 1879 the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interest on the Trustees' debt to Government.

By order of the Trustees,
G. MANSON, Secretary.
Bombay, 11th April 1881.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal office on WEDNESDAY, the 20th April, 1881, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the consideration of the following business :—

Sanction to be asked, as recommended by the Town Council, to payments, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 15,789-11-10, from Surplus Cash Balance as per details already submitted to the members of the Corporation.

2. Town Council's Resolution No. 1716, dated 15th March 1881, recommending the Corporation to request the Municipal Commissioner to apply to the Government of India for the payment of half the total outlay (Rs. 1,021-9-3) incurred by the Corporation in excess of original Municipal grant of Rs. 13,500 towards the cost of taking the Census.

3. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers made from 18th January to 5th April 1881 ; and stating that the Council recommend the Corporation to sanction the writing off of certain items of live and dead stock of the different departments, &c.

4. Government Letter No. 1,059 of 1881, General Department, forwarding Government of India's letter No. 37 of 1881, stating, with reference to memorial from the Municipal Corporation regarding the deduction of Rs. 15,000 for the Bombay Lock Hospital from the State contribution towards the expenses of the City Police, that pending any orders which may hereafter be issued on the general question, of the working of the C. D. Act, the Governor General in Council is not prepared to interfere in the proceedings of the Government of Bombay.

5. Report by the Committee appointed on the 10th January last, to consider the proposed amendments in the Municipal Acts.

6. Notice of Motion from Mr. D. Gostling that he will propose the following alterations in the Town Council's and Committee's amendments in regard to set-backs and widening of streets, in Section 183, 9th line, page 21, to insert the word "greater" between "in" and "part :" 15th line of same section, in place of the word "any" to insert the words "the greater part." In the proposed addition to Section 166, 8th line, to omit the words "for the same."

7. Government Resolution accepting Mr. J. Nugents resignation of the office of Municipal Commissioner, and appointing Mr. Olivant, C.S., as Municipal Commissioner.

8. Government Resolution accepting Mr. C. Douglas's resignation of his seat in the Municipal Corporation, and appointing Mr. Curwen as member of the Corporation.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Sec., Town Council.
Bombay Municipal Office, 11th April, 1881.

AMBROSIAL LEMON CREAM OR REFRESHING SUMMER DRINK.

Health-giving, Nourishing, Purifying, Strengthening and Refreshing.

THE preparation is a perfect luxury, a most agreeable, invigorating draught for the Hot Season, possessing refreshing and cooling properties ; is efficacious in reviving Appetite, improving Digestion, curing Fevers, Biliousness, Sun-stroke and Bilious Headache, Nausea, and Sea-sickness ; and removes all the bad effects that remain after an injudicious use of stimulants. Price per bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION

WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of Defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Codliver-oil, is miscible in water, milk, or coffee.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and female and delicate patients without the least repugnance.

☞ Please ask for Madon's Codliver-Oil Emulsion, &c., only, and beware of other preparations, which are not genuine.

Re. 1 per bottle.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING HIPPOCRENE.

THIS unique beverage—the latest result of the application of the principles of modern science to the laws of health,—combines the STRENGTHENING AND EXHILARATING PROPERTIES OF IRON AND PHOSPHORUS with the MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE FLAVOR, and stands without an equal as the most exquisite Non-Alcoholic drink extant.

The greatest care has been taken to exhibit the tonic and strengthening elements in HIPPOCRENE, in NATURE'S OWN MANNER and NATURE'S OWN PROPORTIONS, so as to admit of its being taken in large or small quantities, by persons of all ages and both sexes, sustaining the robust, strengthening the delicate and maintaining the powers of both body and mind in the highest state of efficiency—to this fact is attributable the marked success which HIPPOCRENE has attained wherever it has had a trial.

The Proprietors recommend for GENERAL CONSUMPTION the DRY quality of HIPPOCRENE, which for appearance, flavor, and exhilarating qualities can be safely placed in Competition which high-class Champagne.—For Ladies and Young People they recommend the RICH quality.

SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA :—
WM. WATSON & CO.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.
9, Ezra Street, Calcutta.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

(Established 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.,
With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and in many instances at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company,
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

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TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	... 10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	... 10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	... 13 0	7 0
16 0	9 8	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full bodied, of high character and flavour.	... 16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	... 21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	... 26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	... 32 0	17 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Per Hogshead. Cash.		Per Hogshead. Cash.
165 0	BORDEAUX	... 165 0
170 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC ...	... 170 0
210 0	PETIT MEDOC	... 210 0
260 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC ...	... 260 0

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Dressing Bags,	Deck Chairs,	Banians,	Soaps,
Gladstone Bags,	Rug Straps,	Hats and Caps,	Sponges,
Soiled Linen Bags,	Purses,	Deck Shoes,	and
Courier Bags,	Gold Purses,	Slippers,	Toilet Articles,
Cash Bags,	Wallets,	Gloves,	&c., &c.

and every requisite for a journey at a saving of 20 per cent. at

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Oil Presses, "Boomer."
J. and H. Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps.
Hand-Pumps of various kinds.
Emery Grinding and Glazing Machines.
Emery Wheel Tooth Cleaning Machines.
Injectors and Steam Pumps.
Lathe's Drilling and Slotting Machines.
Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin.
Large Assortment of *Files* by Jowitt, Spear and Jackson, and other noted Makers.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools of all kinds.
Pig Iron of various brands.
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Bar Iron of the best Staffordshire and Swedish brands.
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N

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 11.

WITH the exception of a decline of 10s. per share in Oriental and Chartered Mercantile Bank there is nothing whatever in Reuter's closing telegrams of Saturday from London calling for any notice, all other movements having already been noticed in our issue of this morning.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	5,34,136
Do. do. Branches.....	Inc. „	2,19,497
Government Securities	Dec. „	4,72,919
Loans	Dec „	1,49,750
Bills Discounted	Dec. „	11,81,618
Cash with Correspondents	Dec. „	1,89,942
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. „	8,46,261

Although this return shows no very marked increase in the trade demand for money, still it is evident that the tendency of the market, so far as it goes, is in favour of higher rates of discount, and it would be no matter for surprise if the directors of the Bank of Bombay raised their rates for accommodation at an early date. The outside market is beginning to feel some little pressure, and the Bank with only 113 lacs of a cash balance is certainly not in a position to render things easier.

EXCHANGE to-day opened steady at Saturday's closing rates, but the tendency throughout has been unquestionably firmer, and we close to a partial rise of 1-32d. per rupee. To-day being a holiday in Calcutta may have had some effect on the position, but in any case the Banks have all been more willing sellers than buyers, and the demand for remittance being insignificant, there has been nothing to check the upward movement. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		..	Is. 7 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	telegraphic	.....	Is. 8 29-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	..	Is. 8 1-16d.	„
Credits,	3 „	„	Is. 8 3-16d to 7-32	„
Documents,	3 „	„	Is. 8 7-32 to 1d.	„
Francs,	3 „	„	2s. 1d.	„

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium, but in 60 days' sight business has been done at 11-16 per cent. discount.

SHARES as a general rule are quiet. In Banks there is no change, and the same may be said of Land and Press shares. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are generally Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 easier. In Miscellaneous Companies the only quotable movement is an advance of Rs. 50 in Bombay Burmah Trading Co., which now stand at Rs. 2,375.

COTTON still continues dull in the extreme. Sellers have come out to-day at a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but this has not been sufficient to bring exporters into the market, and except for settling operations, there has again been very little done.

The following are the closing rates :—

Good Omra, April delivery.....	Rs.	195	per candy.
F. G. F. „	„	183	„
G. F. „	„	173	„
Good Broach „	„	219	„
Good Dhollera „	„	198	„
F. G. F. do. „	„	190	„
G. F. „	„	180	„

IN SEEDS and WHEAT there is no quotable change.

FREIGHTS continue very firm, but no alteration in rates can be quoted.

PIECE-GOODS are very quiet, and, if anything, prices are the turn in buyers' favour. Stocks are heavy, and the supplies on the way are more than equal for after requirements.

COALS remain without change. The demand for ready coal is limited, and stocks on the bunder are heavy, but there are no sellers to arrive at within Re. 1 per ton of current rates.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 9th April as compared with the statement issued on the 2nd April :—

LIABILITIES.	April 2. Rs.	April 9. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	43,78,971	38,47,835
Do. do. at Branches.....	11,04,178	13,53,673
Other Deposits	2,59,31,031	2,29,21,715
Post Bills	82,781	77,303
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	2,18,762	3,24,733
	1,39,15,661	4,07,25,259
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	89,38,830	81,65,911
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	13,20,691	12,75,892
Loans, on Security of do	59,58,305	58,08,555
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,555	2,495
Bills Discounted.....	1,18,62,767	1,33,79,119
Stamps.....	3,214	3,231
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,18,611		
Amt. applied in reduction.. 2,15,000	3,33,611	3,33,641
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,76,839	1,86,888
Cash and Currency Notes.....	1,21,15,798	1,12,69,337
Cash and Currency Notes.....	1,39,15,661	4,07,25,259

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Citadel, 1,362 tons, Captain W. Magee, will sail to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bancora, 2,244 tons, Captain C. M. H. Day, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Adria, 781 tons, Captain F. Parthraugh, sailed yesterday for Chiha with a general cargo.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain C. G. O. Ringheim, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch with 100 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. Co.'s steamer Empress of India, 1,309 tons, Captains W. Edge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with general cargo.

THE ship County of Selkirk, 1,864 tons, Captain R. Pattman, which arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from Cardiff (20th Dec.), brought a cargo of 2,854 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to B. I. S. N. Co.

THE steamer Flamsteed, 1,289 tons, Captain J. Robertson, arrived in harbour on the 10th instan from Aden (2nd April) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE steamer Barbary, 785 tons, Captain C. H. Baskfill, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Malta (21st March) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE steamer Newnham, 1,296 tons, Captain W. L. Grant, which arrived in harbour on the 10th inst. from Cardiff (3rd March) brought a cargo of 1,982 tons coals and a quantity of iron. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Bates and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. P. Carson, Mr. Spring, Mr. Sergent, and 63 deck.

THE barque Fantasie, 696 tons, Captain G. T. Gilroy, arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from Mauritius (3rd March) with a cargo of 10,213 bags sugar, and 6 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE Hall Line steamer Speke Hall, 1,736 tons, Captain W. Brand, which arrived in harbour on the 10th inst from Liverpool (12th March), brought the following passengers :—Mrs. T. S. Veale, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. T. Watson, Mr. F. Henderson, and Mrs Robinson and child. She brought the following cargo :—46 kegs nails, 200 barrels sulphur, 3,459 plates spelter, 35 packages porter, 5 boxes soap, 89 bales twist, 15 packages port, 16 cases clocks, 450 boxes brandy, 32 cases umbrellas, 100 cases glass, 1 cases wine, 50 packages raisin, 20 cases coper, 18 packages colour and paints, 2,268 packages piecegoods, 633 pigs lead, 4,977 bundles iron sheets, 6,170 packages iron hoops, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Empress of India.	Edge	Calcutta, March 19.
	Arrow (s)	Ringheim	Cutch, April 9.
	Coconada (s).....	Mitchell	Kurrachee, April 8.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Adria (s)	Farthrough..	China.
	Bancora (s)	Day	Calcutta.

The ship Citadel, Magee, to Dunkirk, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Speke Hall, to Liverpool.
Steamer Thessaly, to Antwerp.
Steamer Athens, to Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.
7 Chilka (s) ..... Campbell ..Jeddah, March 16.
Malda (s)..... Warrington ..Bombay.
Kaiser-i-Hind (s)..Babot ..... Southampton March 2.
DEPARTURE.
April 7.—Barque Lammerlaw.

MADRAS.

April. ARRIVALS.
8 Enterprise .... Bombay.
Asia (s)..... ..... Rangoon.
April. DEPARTURE.
8 D.of Sutherland(s) ..... London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mortin Scott—100 bales cotton, Bhanjee Joota ; 58 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimanram ; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,392½ cwts myrabolams, Ruttonsey Manuckjee ; 250 bales cotton, Wamanrow Govindjee ; 250 bales cotton, Bazonjee Nanabhoy.
James Harkness—308 cwts myrabolams, Heerjee Sewjee.
Clan Stuart (s)—450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co ; 1,250 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nerput ; 704 cwts wheat, Canjee Thakersee ; 1,000 cwts wheat Anundjee Luckumsee and Co ; 1,500 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co ; 110 bales rags and 73 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soondeejee ; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Speke Hall (s)—200 cwts ginger, Lalljee Soorjee ; 250 cwts coir yarn, L. C. Mohidin.
Hutt... (s)—26 bales wool, Bacherdass Pragjee ; 4,800 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 100 cases castor oil, Rall Brothers ; 16 bales hemp rope, 2 bales hemp and 27 bales rags, Soonderdass Kessowjee ; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 400 coir yarn, Talackchund and Shapoorjee ; 464 cwts wheat, Dhunjee Ryram ; 3,600 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 800 cwts wheat, Rall Brothers ; 312 cwts myrabolams, Shamjee Ramjee.
Winton (s)—70 bales wool, Muthoodrass Vussonjee ; 64 bales wool, Narayenjee Mooljee ; 1,225 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurput ; 200 cwts bones, Nathu Essa.
Kheraghee—225 cwts myrabolams, Jetta Pershotum ; 300 bales cotton, Wamonrow Govindrow.

FOR LONDON.

Wingates (s)—56 cwts ostiliss, Lalljee Jewraz ; 140 cwts. olibanum, Datubhoy Dossa, 134 cwts horns, Khan Mahamed Nensey ; 17 bales hides, Hussoolbhoy Rahimbhoy ; 10 bags aniseed star, 8 bags colombo roots and 13 packages gall, Ruttonsey Jewraz ; 314 cwts gum, Jan Mahamed Ebram ; 200 cwts olibanum, Allana Munjee.
Argosy (s)—400 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co ; 43 cwts pepper, P. Chrystal and Co ; 375 cwts myrabolams, Jairam Dayal ; 150 cwts myraholams, Jetta Purstotum ; 15½ cwts cardamoms, Buckmedass Narondass ; 270 cwts olibanum, Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 1 bales hides, Ramoobhoy Russoolbhoy ; 18 bales hides, Ruttonjee Manuckjee ; 11 bales skins, Hajee Allarakhia Nuthoo ; 75 cwts ginger, Morarjee Natha ; 24 cwts chillies, Mucoo Lalljee ; 48 cwts chillies, Veljiee Nathu.
Tagus (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Cassom Soomar ; 139 cwts ginger, Luckmedass Narondass.
British Lion—9 cwts hemp, Ebram Passianee ; 1 case shawls. C. H. B. Forbes and Co.
Prior (s)—300 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 100 cwts wheat, Bhozrar Nurpall ; 120 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jawat ; 336 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jawat.

FOR ANTWERP.

Nyanza (s)—135 cwts sandalwood, 2,574½ cwts wheat and 1,500 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Buckinghamshire—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 450 bales cotton, Volkaat Brothers ; 1,400 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR DIEPPE.

Rocilia (s)—700½ cwts rapeseed, Sigg-Sulzer and and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Euxine (s)—999 cwts gingellyseed and 135 cwts linseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Behera (s)—7 cases saffron, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Lord Jeffrey (s)—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR FRANCE.

Albula (s)—1,500 cwts groundnuts, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Cohanim (s)—450 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 250 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, 12,999 cwts gingellyseed, 1,798½ cwts linseed, and 199½ rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Knight Templar—100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.
W. D. Lawrence—221 bags coffee, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.
Paxo (s)—230 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 500 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co ; 700 bales cotton, 3,000 cwts rapeseed, and 10,000 cwts wheat, George Lockhart and Co ; 180 cwts linseed and 230 cwts horns, L. Singer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Helena (s)—100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 8,857 cwts wheat, Rall Brothers ; 1,607 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co ; 17,743 cwts gingellyseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 1,607 cwts rapeseed, and 3,999 cwts gingellyseed, Rall Brothers.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Arden Conel—127 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Brindisi (s)—87½ cwts pepper and 75 cwts coffee, Aga Mahomed Saduck Nemajee.

FOR HULL.

Timor (s)—9,642 cwts linseed and 2,410 cwts nigerseed Rall Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Shahzada (s)—66 bales cotton, Toolseedass Morarjee ; 79 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.
Chanda (s)—62 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria (s)—50 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 200 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed ; 13 cwts raisins, Tyebally Jafferbhoy ; 50 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 75 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 12.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

In the matter of Act II of 1874 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate and Effects of Coja Cazar de Gregario, deceased.
Smith and F.—In the matter of the petition of Adrienne Skinderoglon and others against Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India—R. V. Hearn. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

512-79—R. M. Savani—Munchershaw Bezonji vs Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and others—Smith and F. ; Macfarlane and T. ; Shapurjee and T. ; Nanu and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

535-80—Jefferson. B and D.—C. A. Turner vs Gungachurum Shivapursad and others—Tobin and R.
61-81—Hearn C. and L.—C. Zerrinier vs A. Schlesinger.
66-81—Prescot and W.—The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China vs Essa Alarakia.
100-81—Tobin and R—Chama Karu Killoti, &c. vs. Dharsey Oochowjee—A. F. Turner.
102-81—In person—Soni Manechchund Ramchund and another vs. Soni Changan Dhurrumchund and another.

Long Causes.

271-78—Jefferson. B. and D.—Khimjee Jewa and others vs Cassibai—Hearn C. and L. Part heard.
343-80—J. Macfarlane—A. Mahomed Khalakdina and another vs Meya Baloomeya bin Shaikhboy Shakare and another—Moreshwur L and T and R.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 9.

Steel, Lieut., 17th Lancers, on leave, from Mhow.
Fortescue, Lieut. and Adjt., 17th Lancers, on leave, from Mhow.
Rymond, Vety. Surg., on duty, from Mhow.
Dyer, 2nd Lieut., 17th Lancers, on leave, from Mhow.
White, Surg. Major, on duty, from Bangalore.

APRIL 10.

Bellis, Captain, 13th Light Infantry, on leave, from Deolalee.
Hornby, Captain, 70th Regt., on leave, from Dinapore.
Ryall, 2nd Lieut., 1-17th Regt., on leave, from Morar.
Annesley, Brigadier Genl. on duty, to Poona.
Holberton, Lieut. Col., R. A., on duty, to Poona.
Hunt, Captain, R. A., on duty, to Bareilly.
Raymond, Vety. Surg., on duty, to Nusseerabad.
Capel, Major, Remount Dept., on leave, to England.
Gordon, Col., Dy. Adjt. Genl., on duty, to Simla.

APRIL 11.

Kreyer, Lieut., 17th Bombay N. I., to join, to Satara.
Fayrer, 2nd Lieut., 12th Regt., to join, to Fyzabad.
Turner, Captain, 25th Regt., on leave, from Deolalee.
Hay, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Morar.
Martin, Lieut., 2nd Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Lucknow.
Riddell, Lieut., 60th Rifles, on leave, from Dagshai.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 9.

McInnis, Lieut. and Adjt., 9th Lancers, on duty, to Deolalee.
Marriman, Col., R. E., on duty, to Mahableshwur.
Rogers, Surg., to join, to Madras.
Hilton, Lieut. and Adjt., 29th Regt., from leave, to Mhow.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, April 2.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

80th Regt.—Lieut. F. H. Munn to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Smith, promoted, subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-Ch. Dated 20th Jan.
4th Batn. Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. H. F. M. Wilson to be Adjt., vice Cholmondeley, promoted, subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-C. Dated 12th Jan.
10th Bengal Lancers.—Capt. L. A. C. Cook, Sqdn. Officer, 5th B. C., to be Sqdn. Comdr., vice Barrow, promoted, subject to passing the examination laid down in section 5, para. 150, Bl. Army Regulations.
28th N. I.—Lieut. A. A. Lane, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Lyons Montgomery, confirmed in his appointment in the Comst. Dept.
30th N. I.—Surg. L. J. Waddell to the officiating medical charge of the regiment.
39th N. I.—Lieut. G. A. McCarthy, supernumerary on the establishment of the 13th N. I., to be Wing Officer, on probation, vice Jameson, transferred to the 23rd Pioneers.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to sanction the following transfer of a S. C. probationer :—

2nd B. C.—Lieut. St. G. L. Steele, 64th Foot, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 33rd N. I. to be Offg., Sqdn. Officer, on probation vice Martin, on furlough.

Major J. S. Irving, 2nd European L. C., whose tenure of appointment as Brigade Major has expired, is attached to the 2nd B. C. for duty, with effect from the 18th March.

Surgn. A. Crombie, M. D., in joint medical charge of Sirhind, is directed to afford medical aid to the detachment 2nd Goorkha Regt. at the station.

Major C. R. Matthews, Dy. Judge Advocate, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore circle.

Lieut. E. C. Broughton, 63th Foot, is granted an extension of privilege leave from the 13th Oct. to the 7th Nov., 1880, inclusive, an equivalent period to that on which he was employed on court martial duty at Darjeeling, while on privilege leave.

With the sanction of Govt., the following appointment is confirmed :—

Capt. R. Hennell, 5th Bo. N. I., to be Staff Officer to the Shorawak Field column, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 28th Nov. 1880.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Allahabad Brigade order, dated the 15th March, appointing Lieut. Col. M. G. Clerk, Bl. Inf., to the command of the station, during the absence of the Major General commanding the division, on inspection duty.

Agra Brigade order, dated the 15th March, directing Lieut. R. Williamson, 5th Fusiliers, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, during the absence of the Brigade Major on inspection duty.

Amritsur Station order, dated the 24th March appointing Lieut. F. J. Kempster, 100th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. E. T. Gastrell, 100th Foot.

30th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated the 14th March, appointing 2nd Lieut. H. M. Browne, offg. Asst. Instr. of Musketry, with effect from the 23rd Feb., vice Lieut. B. G. Lewis.

63th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated the 21st March, appointing Lieut. W. E. N. Bredin to officiate as Adjt. with effect from the 20th idem, vice Plumer, on leave.

72nd Foot.—Regtl. order, dated the 19th March, appointing Capt. C. H. Roberts to officiate as Interpreter, vice Lieut. R. L. Milne, on leave, there being no qualified subaltern officer available.

100th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated the 12th March, appointing Lieut. E. G. M. Short to officiate as Interpreter, with effect from the 12th Feb., vice Judge, appointed a probationer for the S. C.

17th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 14th Feb. appointing Lieut. F. M. Drury, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt., vice Capt. J. M. W. Von Beyerhoudt, promoted Wing Commander.

23rd Pioneers.—Regtl. order, dated the 12th March, appointing Lieut. W. H. Jameson. Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr.-mr., vice Gord on, promoted.

24th P. N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 17th Jan, making the following appointments, with effect from the 25th Oct., 1880, disposed of by the landing of 10,000 French troops near the eastern borders of Algeria. The Bey of Tunis is evidently inclined to lean upon the support of Italy, and has shown his preference for that power by giving Italian speculators the advantage in contracts, and by courting the favour of the Italian Government in other ways. The Italians hope for the support of England in opposing French ambition ; and have reason for the hope, since English interests in Egypt, as the highway to India, are too great to allow any English Government to look with indifference upon the extension of French territory in North Africa as far east as Tunis, or even upon the establishment of a French protectorate over that country.

MR. CAIRD has justly reproached the Government of India with having taken twenty years to pass the Agriculturists' Relief Act, but the delay was not without its use. Public opinion slowly ripened under the discussions which set forth the rival advantages of equal laws, and the expediency of special legislation for particular classes, until the languid interest in an abstract question was suddenly blown into a white heat by the Deccan Riots of 1875. Four years more elapsed in discussions, but this time of a more practical character. Special class legislation, it was felt, was a necessity, and it only remained to mould ideas into some definite form. The Act was passed in 1879, and we have now the experience of a little more than a year of its working. The main principles it seeks to enforce are cheap justice, speedy justice, and above all popular justice ; and its novel principle is the adoption of conciliation as an indispensable preliminary to a law suit. Speedy justice is secured by the obvious device of increasing the number of courts presided over by trained judges, and by the establishment of petty courts in little groups of villages, so that no one should be farther than two miles from a court of justice ; and cheap justice is attained by reducing or abolishing fees. These are great advantages, but the equitable powers which have been given to the trained judges are still greater. Facts may be proved, but the Judges may now look behind facts, and compel creditors to accept a fair measure of equity, and no more. Hard bargains will not be enforced, nor will usury be countenanced. This equitable system is popular justice.

The novel principle of conciliation is a form of popular justice, inasmuch as it takes into account the custom of the country, upon which all good law and sound doctrine should rest. The Act, therefore, wisely enacts that Government will not interfere in disputes unless the parties are not able to agree among themselves. "Go," it says, "to some good honest man, and get him to settle your case ;" but the difficulty arises at this point—where to find the good and honest man. The solution which the Act attempts is that Government shall find the just men, but the difficulty has been to find them. Collectors give it up in despair, although one has been seen to go about like Diogenes with his lantern searching for Truth. Yet some are said to have been found, and appointed conciliators, and the parties are told to choose from among them. Naturally the popular choice runs in a groove, and one or two are invariably selected, while the others are disregarded. This is remedied somewhat unwisely by appointing a conciliator for a definite area, and instead of exercising a choice, the parties are forced to the particular conciliator for their division. He works at his own house, perhaps, without any publicity, so that even if he were to do his best the impression gets abroad that he can be got at. If he fails to make the parties agree he loses influence, and this breeds more failures.

Now the conciliator appears to be an emasculated referree ; he is not an arbitrator or a Panch, and neither the English idea nor the native idea has been followed in his creation. The consequence is that he pleases no one. If he were an arbitrator according to English ideas he might have some power for good, and he would have the same power if he acted as one of a Panch. At present he can give no decision ; he merely gives advice, and good advice, says the proverb, is never taken. It is no wonder, therefore, that the idea is gaining ground that conciliation has failed. It has failed in the way it has been applied, but the idea of arbitration is so good in itself and so congenial to English, and also to native habits, that we take it for granted the idea will not be abandoned, but that the form in which it is applied will be amended to give it a fair opportunity for doing good. In dealing with natives we should of course rely more upon native customs, and their custom is to refer disputes to a Panch, not to a single individual ; and all customs agree in allowing the Panch or arbitration to be selected. In fact it is essential to the success of arbitration that the arbitrators should be chosen by the parties. We would, therefore, propose that the parties should be allowed to select one member each, and that the Sir Panch or umpire should be nominated by Government. The conciliator under this system would be the Sir Panch, and the Panch of three members should sit in the village chowri of the defendant, and have power, not merely to advise, but to decide the case. The decision would be certified to the Sub-Judge and carried into effect in the usual way. We insist upon a Panch of three appointed in this way, and upon a public trial as essential to the success of the conciliation system, and we consider that the decision should not be a recommendation, but a final decision of the case. It would only be fair to allow the Panch a suitable fee ; conciliators are not allowed fees, but how can we expect good work without pay ?

It might be objected that if it is difficult to find one conciliator it would be thrice as difficult to find three. To this it might be replied that the man who can be appointed by Government must be without reproach, and the field is therefore limited, but the parties to the suit may select any man they please for their side, who will interest himself in their disputes, and he would labour to incline the Sir Panch to his view of the case, for the umpire would hold the casting vote. And a decision of this kind, arrived at publicly and supported by two of the Panch, would be far more satisfactory than any decision of a Sub-Judge sitting alone. If the Sir Panch were unable to agree with either of the assessors, the case might then be referred to the Sub-Judge for disposal. In a country where the people are so suspicious of corruption in Judges a plural tribunal is a necessity ; it is so much more easy to bribe one man than two, or two men than three. Hence the importance of three members to the Panch, and we would even propose that the Sub-Judges to whom such important equitable powers are entrusted should not sit alone, but with one assessor at least, who should concur in the decision. In fact, we would make the Sub-Judge the Sir Panch in important cases, and the conciliator the Sir Panch in minor cases.

But there is another class of objections to the conciliation system, which is based upon the ground that the principles of the Limitation, Registration, Stamp, and other Acts should be observed by the litigating parties ; and that if they fail to observe them, the decision or agreement to which they consent ought not to be recoguised. By means of a simple agreement, it is said, before a conciliator, the policy of all those Acts may be defeated, causes of action which have lapsed may be revived, doubtful documents may be used to create obligations, the stamp revenue may be defrauded, and inadmissible evidence might be admitted. It appears, however, to be overlooked that all these laws have been made in the general interests of the people, and it has never been denied that in individual cases they may do more harm than good, especially when the object is to make an amicable settlement of disputes. Limitation might be a very useful rule for a judge, for it saved him the trouble of trying a number of cases which he would otherwise have to try, and it is useful to the defendant in not putting too severe a tax upon his recollection, but it is altogether out of place when the parties come before a simple village Panch to settle their affairs. Both the Panch and the proceedings must be informal and untechnical, and the personal knowledge of the parties by the Panch is a principal element in the decision of the case. Besides, it is agreed that the Sub-Judge should go beyond the bond to ascertain the facts ; and if this can be done by a trained Judge, why should it not be done by an untrained Panch, who would not understand the reason of the rule, and beyond doubt justice is more likely to be done when all the facts are known than when only a part is laid open and the rest studiously concealed. The Registration Act endeavours to carry out the idea of pre-appointed evidence, important transactions are duly recorded, and this prevents any alteration or falsification of a deed. It is obvious that the measure acts for the protection of the parties, but when the registered document is appealed to as absolutely conclusive, it assumes that the document contains a full, fair, and exhaustive account of the transaction, which in fact it never does. It may not be the interest of either party to record the whole truth, and when it becomes necessary to tell the whole truth, it is not well to hold up a lying document and say this is the truth, and the Judge must not look beyond it. But as the Judge is permitted to go behind the bond, it is impossible that a registered document should act as a screen to shut out the view of the Panch. The stamp laws are merely taxes upon justice which are much to be deplored ; but if it is necessary to raise a revenue when justice is done, not by courts paid by Government, but by popular tribunals, it can be arranged to examine all documents presented to Panch and require them to be stamped. The Evidence Act may be a rational system to prevent the intrusion of error, but it is only a means to an end, the way to obtain a fair decision. It cannot be worked by a Panch, who would bring to the trial of a case a knowledge of the parties and of the credibility to be attached to their statements, which would be as effective in coming to a right decision as the more refined system.

Admitting, however, as much as we wish to admit, the excellence of registration, limitation, and evidence, we would point out that the great object should be to interest the people in the decision of their own affairs. The country is vast and the cases are numberless ; the people themselves have traditional respect for the decision of a Panch, and if the methods by which they arrive at their decision do not command themselves to English ideas, they are nevertheless perfectly agreeable to native ways of thinking. If the parties themselves and the people are satisfied, we shall have attained our ends ; and if we must interfere, let it be by way of supervision only to see that the Panch does its duty and is not corrupt. We attempted to point out the means by which duty may be done and corruption checked, and we hope that in the amendment of the Act which has now been brought before the Legislative Council of India these considerations may not be overlooked, and the chief feature of the present Act may be more strongly marked by insisting upon cheap justice, speedy justice, and, above all, upon popular justice.

THE Chamber of Commerce has renewed its representations on the subject of the increase proposed by the G. I. P. Railway authorities in the rates for carrying grain over their line, and the serious detriment which the change could not fail to cause to the local grain trade, in a letter addressed to the Agent of the Company, dated the 28th ultimo. Starting with the premise that the reason which has induced the Railway Company to resolve on increasing the rates is the falling off in the grain traffic during the years 1878-79 and 1879-80, the Chamber urges that these years were of an altogether exceptional character, in which the natural effects of the disturbance of the trade during the three years of famine immediately preceding were experienced. The letter points out that during the famine period the railways were monopolised by Government for the carriage of grain to the famine districts, to the restriction of the export traffic, and that the export trade suffered in the two succeeding years from this forced interruption. Other causes which contributed to the falling off are mentioned, as the damage to the crops occasioned by the heavy rains of 1878-79, and the universal depression of trade which marked that period. But now these deterrent causes have disappeared, and their effects have very nearly died out also. The export of wheat during the twelve months ending with March 1881 amounted to nearly three times more than in any previous year ; and the export of oil-seeds during the same period was nearly equal to that of the best previous year, namely, 150,943 tons, as compared to the 158,388 tons of 1877-78. The Chamber urges with much force that as the trade in wheat and oil-seeds—the main articles of export coming under the class of grain—increased largely after the introduction of the present tariff in September 1875, rising from 31,684 tons of wheat and 53,458 tons of oil-seeds in 1874-75 to 41,852 tons of wheat and 154,642 tons of oil-seeds in 1875-76, and to 57,972 tons and 158,388 tons, respectively, in 1877-78, so the adoption of the proposed higher rates, which means an increase of from 3·36 per cent. to 21·79 per cent., may be fully expected to have the effect "of immediately checking its development, and perhaps of ere long annihilating the trade." The interests of the Railway Company and of the trade in this respect go together, and so far from any benefit to either being derivable from an enhancement of the rates, the Chamber of Commerce believes that a further reduction even below the present tariff would have the best results for both, as being certain to largely increase the trade of Bombay, and the railway traffic also, in oil-seeds, wheat, &c., from the great grain-producing districts of Upper India. The Chamber hopes that "as the grain traffic since the famine period shows on the whole very satisfactory results, and the export trade is very active under the encouragement of the present tariff, the Railway Company will cancel its notification of the 23rd January last, and abandon its intention of increasing its grain rates, which would be a retrograde and impolitic step, affecting injuriously the country generally, the export trade of Western India, and the permanent interest of the Railway itself."

Copies of the Chamber's letter were sent to the Secretary to Government, in the Public Works Department, with a request that the Governor would be pleased to transmit them to the Secretary of State, and, further, that His Excellency would urge his Lordship to bring his influence to bear upon the Board of Directors of the Railway in London to induce them to abandon their intention of increasing the rates. The letter was sent to Lord Hartington by the mail which left Bombay on the 30th March ; and Mr. Barnett has informed the Chamber that it will be forwarded to the Directors at an early date.

In the face of such a clear statement of the very strong case against the proposed increase of the rates, we should think the Board will not hesitate to order the withdrawal of the notice which threatens serious injury to what, if fairly treated, promises to become one of the most important branches of the trade of Bombay.

SIR FREDERICK HAINES' farewell order to the army of India appears in another column. The order is not a long one ; it does not attempt to deal with very many important matters affecting the Indian Army, which have marked the late Chief's tenure of the command,—such, for instance, as the work of the Army Commission and the changes which are to result therefrom. It refers to the campaigns in which troops on the Indian establishment, British and Native, have been engaged during the last five years, and expresses a warm admiration of the way in which they performed their duty on all occasions ; and it acknowledges the good work during an exceptional period of the Head-Quarters Staff. Of the Jowaki Expedition, the Naga War, the two phases of the Afghan War, and also the despatch of a division to Malta and Cyprus, and of reinforcements to the Cape, Sir F. Haines writes that "in all these operations the discipline, morale, and conduct of the troops have been excellent, while their valour and endurance have enabled them to win victories against odds that might have been considered overwhelming." His Excellency expresses a wish "to include prominently the Madras and Bombay regiments, which, through the exigencies of the service, have been brought under my immediate orders during these operations." The order does not explain how it is that the services of the Bombay and Madras troops have not been included more prominently—have not, in fact, been included at all—in other recognitions which have been published of services rendered in the operations in question. The only question of system touched upon in the order is that of recruiting, as to which we are informed that the military authorities "have ample evidence to show that while the spirit and efficiency of the men in the ranks are admirable, there is no lack of excellent material from which to meet wear and tear, whether arising from casualties on service or from the ordinary causes of disease when in cantonments." He gives him a great deal of cold comfort as she nurses him through the headache he has so richly earned. But I must bring this sketch to a close. Mrs. Lovidove, whose devotion to her husband and children are beyond admiration, and who is the most kind-hearted person in the world, represents what may be called the practical dame of Wonderland. With the most unfeigned respect and liking I take off my hat, and with profound salaams bid her adieu.

SUB.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1881.

THE two chief Latin powers seem to have been getting into rather strained relations with regard to the Tunis question. Theoretically France, Italy, and England are supposed to have equal influence in the dominions of the Bey, as is shown by the fact that each of these nations has the right to choose two out of the six delegates who supervise the revenues of the country in accordance with the arrangements made when the International Finance Commission was established there in 1869. But practically France has exercised a predominance owing to the proximity of her great Algerian colony. She is represented in the Finance Commission by a French Inspector, in addition to the two delegates which she selects for the control section ; and most of the public works in Tunis have been constructed by French capital. This predominance is claimed by France on the ground that Tunis is conterminous with Algeria. But the Italians naturally object to it. If the city of Tunis is close to the frontiers of Algeria, it is also within a hundred miles of Sicily and Sardinia, so that the occupation of it by a great power would be almost as galling to renovated Italy as our possession of Malta. Tunis is close to the site of ancient

TELEGRAMS.

THE SOUTH AFGHAN FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 11.

It is understood that the posts between Chaman and Quetta are to be so strongly garrisoned, and so many troops will be thus employed, that no regiments will now return by the Thull-Chotiali route.

As already announced, Thull-Chotiali will be held in force.

It is also intended to make the Hurnai route secure.

GARRISON FOR CHAMAN.

A picked garrison, well supplied with artillery, will hold Chaman, with a strong reserve at Gulistan Karez.

BHEEL RISING NEAR OODEYPUR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

There has been a rising in the Bheel tracts to the south of Oodeypur, and some fighting has occurred between the Bheels and the Raj troops, resulting, it is believed, in considerable loss to the former. The Agent, Governor-General, has gone to the spot to investigate. Latest reports give ground for hope that the disturbance may subside without further bloodshed.

GOVERNOR OF KHELAT-I-GHILZAI.

From Kandahar it is reported that Mahommed Sadik has been confirmed Governor of Khelat-i-Ghilzai by the Amir's deputy, and that all is quiet in the neighbourhood of that place.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

PARIS, APRIL 10.

The French Government has informed the Bey of Tunis that French troops will cross the Algerian frontier into Tunis for the purpose of chastising marauding tribes. The Bey of Tunis has protested, and has invoked the protection of the Great Powers.

THE CZAR'S ASSASSINS.

SAINT PETERSBURG, APRIL 10.

The trial of the assassins of the late Czar has been concluded, and sentence of death has been passed upon them.

EARL OF BEACONSFIELD'S HEALTH.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The bulletin issued last midnight states that the Earl of Beaconsfield had an attack of spasmodic breathing, which was, however, subsequently relieved.

MR. PARNELL AND THE IRISH LAND BILL.

In a speech made by Mr. Parnell yesterday at Cork he said that the Irish Land Bill contained serious defects, and that the good to be derived from it would depend upon the firmness of the people and their adherence to the Land League.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 11.

The Hall Line steamer City of Baltimore left here for Bombay on the evening of the 10th inst.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 11.

The Anchore Line steamer Hispannia arrived here from Bombay on the morning of the 10th inst.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	4 7-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84½
4½ do. do.	91½
5 do. Consols for account (twelve)	100½
5 do. French Rente, 1871	120½
Bar Silver	52
Oriental Bank shares	20
Chartered Mercantile shares	£23·10.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, APRIL 11, 17·5 A.M.

Mail steamer Khedive, from Bombay, arrived.

LADY BAYLEY'S first "at home" at Hyderabad took place on the 4th instant.

ON the 8th instant Sir Donald Stewart and Colonel Chesney formally entered upon their appointments as Commander-in-Chief and Military Member of Council under the usual salutes.

IT is notified in General Orders that Messrs. Thacker and Co. of Bombay have been appointed the local Contractors to the Government of India for the supply of books for the year 1881-82.

A SALUTE of 15 guns will be fired from the saluting battery to-morrow at sunrise, on the occasion of the departure of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to Mahableshwur.

THE Lahore paper understands that a strong reserve for the Waziri force will form at Bunnoo, under Brigadier-General John Gordon, C.B. The 22nd N. I. have left Meean Meer for Kohat, to join the reserve.

THE following is the complete list of the expeditionary force against the Waziris :—Nos. 2, 3, and 4 Mountain Battery ; the 8th Company of Bengal Sappers ; a detachment of one hundred Sabres, 1st Punjab Cavalry ; ditto two hundred, 4th Punjab Cavalry ; the 32nd Pioneers ; the 1st and 4th Sikh Infantry, and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Punjab Infantry. The following reserve is under General J. H. Gordon :—The 1-8th R. A. ; the 6th Company of Bengal Sappers ; the 18th B. C. ; the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, and the 14th N. I. From Umballa, the 20th, 21st ditto, 22nd ditto ; from Meean Meer, the 26th ditto ; from Jhelum, the 30th ditto.

THE Engineer-in-Chief of the new Jessore-Khoolna Railway, a Calcutta paper states, will be Mr. Clark, now employed at Durbhungah, and formerly in the Public Works Department. The staff will be supplied from the same department. But the officers selected will only receive the emoluments they may draw in the department at the time of their selection. Our contemporary thinks there can be no doubt that private enterprise in this case will be encouraged.

NIGHT work in cotton mills by the aid of the electric light is a new feature in the spinning and weaving industry in this country ; and the management of the Nagpur Factory (in which we believe Mr. J. M. Tata is the chief agent) has shown a commendable spirit of enterprise in introducing it. The mill is lighted by 45 lamps, the illuminating power of which equals some 36,000 candles. The system was first worked, as we were informed by telegram, on the 2nd instant, since which date the mill has been kept going, with the aid of double sets of workpeople, night as well as day. The light is produced by three Gramme machines, two of which are worked by the large engine that drives the mill machinery, and the other by a small horizontal fixed engine. Each of the three machines can keep 20 lights burning, but in practice it is found that 40 lights only are required for the whole building.

FROM the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Financial Return, 1879-80, we see that the province of Berar contains 17,334 square miles (including 1,650 square miles in the Melghat), which, divided into six districts, shows a total revenue of Rs. 98,82,000, or an average of Rs. 571-4-0 per square mile. The surplus Berar revenue" to the credit of H. H. the Nizam was Rs. 43,83,923, exclusive of Rs. 1,50,000 given to the Nizam's Government on account of "surplus due." The Government of India, after the 1st April, 1880, ordered a further sum of Rs. 16,22,514-8-7 to be placed to the credit of the Nizam's Government, thus making a total of Rs. 60,06,437.

THE Crops and Weather Report of the North-West Provinces for the week ended the 6th instant states :—" Slight showers fell in parts of the Provinces, with hail in Aligarh and Meerut, but there was no general rain during the week. Heat is increasing. Except in the Meerut division, the rabi is now nearly harvested. The outturn from irrigated land is good ; from unirrigated land it is below what was expected. Prices are steady. There is cholera in Fyzabad and Allahabad ; and small-pox continues in Allahabad, Partabgarh, Lucknow, and Gorakhpur. Elsewhere public health is good. Cattle-disease continues in Lucknow and Kumaon."

ONE day last week a new and interesting point of law was discussed before Mr. Justice Wilson at Calcutta, *viz.*, as to the Court's power to confirm the acts of arbitrators, pending a reference before them under an order of Court. The point arose from certain arbitrators having (subject to the Court's confirmation) ordered that the parties before them should pay up all back fees due to them, and should, before each meeting, pay the fees for that meeting, and also having ordered that the party paying the fees should be at liberty to proceed *ex parte*. Mr. Allen, instructed by Messrs. Sanderson and Co., moved for sanction to these directions, and Mr. Bonnerjee, instructed by Messrs. Remfry and Remfry, opposed the application. After hearing counsel for both sides, and on Mr. Allen admitting that there was no authority for the Court's interfering at all, except under the provisions of the Code, his lordship delivered judgment, holding that the Court had no power to interfere, where the matter was in the hands of arbitrators, it being out of the power of the Court to interfere, except under statutory provision; and that, although the Procedure Code gives certain powers, there is no provision for such an application as that made by Mr. Allen. His lordship, after adding that he would abstain from any expression as to the propriety of the arbitrators' directions, refused the application, with costs to be paid by Messrs. Sanderson and Co.'s clients, the arbitrators.

A QUESTION as to the right of the East Indian Railway Company to sell coal is before the Government of India. A correspondent at Simla, writing on this matter to a Calcutta paper, states that "there are great difficulties in the way. The East Indian Railway have a right by charter to raise a certain quantity for their own use as well as for public selling. The Government cannot interfere with the charter, as taking over the line gave no authority in this matter. Except by common agreement, the question cannot therefore be settled. As the present regime is adverse to Government interference with private enterprise, a solution of the difficulty to the public satisfaction by the above means may be looked for before long. The whole subject is being looked into."

THE King of Annam, tributary to China, at the end of last year sent a special envoy to Pekin with his tribute, and a letter, in which he addressed the Emperor of China as follows :—

The King of Annam to the Emperor of China. Now as I look up and see on the northern horizon a mounting light, the south must send its golden gifts of hayy omen. Over the countless ridges of a thousand hills for thousands of *li* we hold our faithful course, our heads, like the sunflower, still turned to the sun of our Lord.

Reverently I send this letter of congratulation ; prostrate, I think, at this happy time, when the sky is unclouded, when the remotest domains of ocean have learnt the softening influence of a common language, how that "the southern lands of fire," too, though remote, should send their rightful offerings. As I reverently spread these before me and kindle incense, I fly in spirit to the heavenly portals. I think, in all lowliness, of your Majesty as of a sun shining unceasingly along a pathway whose brightness increases ever ; as of a sovereign filling the first place under heaven and upholding the teaching of the "Ch'un Ch'in" that unity is more worth than aught else ; as of one who by love to the vassal princes and tenderness to those from afar fulfils the rules of the "Chung Yung ;" as of him who has received the divine commission to govern the nine regions ; as of one "who displays his virtues until they permeate all quarters of the Kingdom" as of a leader who is a fair sight for his people ; and as of a King who is an all-pervading influence.

I, your vassal, in the torrid heat of the south, was long since enrolled among tributary States, and have held my fief in all reverence, ever obedient in my duty. Now that the frontie ; post is laid, and the general assemblage of princes is at hand, now that no waves are raging on the sea of Chou, and the auspicious gifts of every clime are collected at the palace of Yu, I, your vassal, relying on your kindness, hasten to do my duty as befits my station. I am about to send my envoy with my offerings, and it seems as though myself were about to gaze on the heavenly countenance ; so do I rejoice in the rising light of sun and moon and breath of strife put down for ever. May I be enabled to receive your favours without end by walking in the same path, and transgressing never, unworthy to glance at heaven or to gaze at the Holy Man. I wait in most earnest expectation. Besides this letter I have entrusted to my delegate a list of the tribute offerings to be given to your Majesty.

REGARDING the Tunisian affair, the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* wrote as follows just before the last mail left :—"When one bears in mind the very serious state of affairs in Europe, the fuss being made about this Tunisian squabble may seem a matter of very minor importance ; but there is more in it than appears on the surface. Leaving entirely aside Mr. Levy, the *Enfida*, and kindred matters, there is the broad fact that the French want to be lords paramount in Tunis. That claim of supremacy is resisted by the Italian Agent backed by his Government, and, as I understand, by the English Agent. The Bey is jealous of his authority, and appeals to foreign Powers to support him, and in so doing appears to have met with some encouragement. As the case now stands, the Bey, stimulated by assurances of foreign support, has put a stop to the works of a French railway, and taken up a hostile attitude towards France. I have reason to believe that France has intimated to him that he must change this attitude, and that if he does not he will be compelled to do so. Two or three battalions would very easily dispose of the Bey. Troops have not been ordered across the frontier, but they have been moved to its proximity. After the Friedland left another ironclad, the Jeanne d'Arc, remained at the Goletta, and a despatch-boat, the Cassard, left Toulon this day to convey to her supplies of provisions and ammunition. The whole question is a delicate one, and requires to be dealt with very cautiously. It is one on which, I have every reason to believe, the French Government are not prepared to give way."

RETIRED Indian officers not unfrequently get appointments in the Police at home. Captain E. C. B. Rawlinson, late of the Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed deputy chief constable for Manchester, in room of Mr. Malcolm Wood, who has been promoted to the chief constableship.

A SOCIETY paper records how an interesting young man took a ticket the other day from Orleans to Bordeaux. Apparently it was his first journey by rail, and he had not realised the fact that the cars are only constructed for persons of ordinary size. He tried in vain to get into one ; he then appealed to a policeman, who, anxious for facts and figures, suggested that the gentleman should be weighed. To this he agreed, and was found to weigh 210 kilogrammes, say 420lbs. He was twenty-two years old. Finally he climbed, with tolerable agility, into a baggage wagon, the only method of transit left him.

FROM Lima there comes a very horrible account of the condition of the city after the battle of Miraflores, and before the Chilian troops had entered it and restored order. In the evening of the day after the Peruvian defeat, we are told, sinister groups began to parade the streets threatening the passers-by and boasting of the sacrifices they had made for the country. Later on, stimulated by the liquor their leaders had given them, and moreover fearing no consequence—for the authorities had abandoned the city—gave themselves up to the greatest disorders during the whole night of the 16th. Under the pretext of hunger they began to sack and burn all the Chinese shops, even to the larger and more elegant stores filled with silks and other precious stuffs of Chinese manufacture. Of these nothing remains but smouldering and blood-stained ruins, for there was murder added to the robbery and fire. No fewer than three hundred Chinamen are believed to have perished in the streets of the city and the neighbouring farms. One of the wealthiest Chinese merchants proves his losses to ascend to £149,000. Not only did the Chinese suffer, but some of the Italian shops were also sacked ; in one of them, called "La Ninfa," the corpse of its proprietor was found. The loss of property by fire and robbery is calculated to be nearly 15,000,000 dollars. From the store of King Tongonly there disappeared more than two millions' worth of jewels and other valuables. What happened at Callao was worse. There not only the Chinese part of the town suffered, but the Italians, to whom most of the grocery stores belonged, also had to withstand the fury of the mob in defence of their property, while many dead and wounded strewed the streets of the city.

THE late Czar, Alexander II., like a multitude of imperial, royal, and serene personages, was a lineal descendant of George I. and his mother the Princess Sophia, and, in virtue of the second qualification, within the terms of the Act of Settlement and the succession to the Crown of Great Britain. His mother, the Princess Charlotte of Prussia, daughter of Frederick William III., and wife of the Czar Nicholas, was the great-great-granddaughter of the Princess Sophia Dorothea, daughter of George I. and sister to George II. In this descent it is needless to say that the German Emperor William participates. But a far nearer relation of the Queen than either of the Emperors is, it may be added, Prince Napoleon Jerome, whose great-grandmother was the sister of George III. She was the Princess Augusta, daughter of Frederick, Prince of Wales. She married Charles, Duke of Brunswick ; and her daughter by him, the Princess Augusta of Brunswick, married Frederick, King of Wurtemburg, whose daughter by her, the Princess Catherine of Wurtemburg, married Jerome Bonaparte, and was by him the mother of Prince Napoleon Jerome and the late Princess Mathilde.

A BERLIN telegram to a London paper says that semi-official denials are given to the statements that complications are likely speedily to arise between Germany and Russia, consequent upon the death of the late Czar and the accession of his son to the throne. It is held, on the contrary, and it is ostentatiously announced, that not only is the advent of the new Emperor a guarantee of friendship between Russia and Germany, but that it will facilitate the adjustment of the Greek frontier question, and thus remove one of the dangers to the tranquillity of Europe. It is believed that the Sultan, uncertain as to the direction which the Eastern policy of Alexander III. may take, will more easily concede the demands of the Powers ; whilst the Czar, himself opposed to war, can exert both a family and friendly influence upon the King of Greece and induce him to consent to a reduction of his demands upon Turkey.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* wrote before the departure of the last mail :—"All reports agree that both Turkey and Greece are pushing on their war preparations with increased energy. At Athens and Constantinople alike the last vestiges of hope that war may yet be averted appear to be rapidly disappearing. We hear of both sides making large purchases of war *materiel* and horses in Austria and Hungary. Only this morning three hundred horses bought in Hungary passed through Vienna, *en route* for Athens *via* Trieste, all other routes being at present unavailable. The Turkish forces on the Bulgarian and Servian frontiers have been strengthened by the addition of four battalions of Asiatic Nizams, with two field batteries and a hundred cavalry. A report just made by British agents upon the condition of the Greek army states that in point of quality it is good and quite prepared for service in the field. The numbers of the Hellenic troops, however, are reported as being unequal to a struggle with Turkey."

VAKILS vs. ATTORNEYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The only part of "Fair-Play's" last letter which requires an answer is that portion wherein he contradicts my assertion that a knowledge of a vernacu larlanguage is requisite to pass the pleaders' examination. He further says it is ludicrous that I, a professed attorney and vakeel, should be so ignorant, and should furthermore venture to thrust my ignorance on the uninitiated public. These are hard words ; I thank him for teaching them to me, but I will be merciful. Let me refer him to Rule 3 of the Rules for the examination of candidates for the office of Pleader of the High Court, passed on 2nd October, 1878. This rule sets out that a candidate must transmit to the Registrar with his application for examination *inter alia* (clause *b*) a certificate that he can speak, read, and write with ease and correctness one of the vernacular languages which are used in the District Courts of the Bombay Presidency, viz., Marathee, Gujaratee, and Canarese, &c.,

AN ATTORNEY AND VAKIL.

THE UMBALLA SWEEP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As Government is now going to prosecute Messrs. Simpkins and Co., of Umballa, and as the trial takes place on the 21st instant, that is, before the drawing takes place, can you, or any of your readers, kindly inform me whether the amount already subscribed will be forthwith returned to the subscribers or not ? I hope Government will not be too strict in confiscating the amount already subscribed as a sort of punishment to those who have indulged in the Great Derby Sweep ; and, I feel sure, that Messrs. Simpkins and Company will be equally generous by forthwith returning the amount to the subscribers.

Bombay, April 11. A PARSEE.

ILLEGAL LANDING CHARGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—By the Army Discipline Act, which came into force in India in March 1880, it is laid down that officers, &c., when travelling on duty are exempt from payment of all dues, fees, &c., on disembarking or embarking from any pier, quay, wharf, or landing place in India and various other places.

By the Port Trust meeting held the other day it appears that the Commissariat Department will collect their fees from the military and pay them to the Port Trust, have at last, after the lapse of more than a year, discovered that such charges are illegal. Moreover, it is laid down in the above-mentioned Act that any person making such demand in contravention thereof is liable to a penalty of not less than 10s. and not exceeding £5. These charges having been illegally levied against numbers of officers since March 1880, the Port Trust are liable to a considerable amount of fines, as no man can plead ignorance of the law as an excuse for breaking it. All officers, therefore, who have been mulcted in landing chargers, &c., since March 1880 should take steps to make the Port Trust disgorge without delay.

CHARGER.

THE MALCOLMSON COURT-MARTIAL.

THE general court-martial for the trial of Colonel Malcolmson re-assembled at the Mess-house of the 25th N. I., Marine Lines, yesterday morning.

General Nuttall's cross-examination by Col. Malcolmson was continued.

During the action of Maiwand was not I kept in the rear by General Burrows' orders ?

Witness—You were, I believe.

Do you remember my meeting you when you retired with the cavalry across the *nullah* at Maiwand ?

Witness—I do.

Did you not then say to me "Well, Malcolmson, this is a bad business ?" I can't say that I used those words ; but I have not the slightest doubt I did.

Did you not add "By Jove, old fellow, I wish we had done as you advised," or words to that effect ?

Witness—I dare say I might ; I can't remember now.

On this answer being read over to Colonel Nuttall he said : "On re-consideration I believe I did say those words."

At Howzi Madat was there not a suggestion that we should halt there all night ?

Witness—Not that I am aware of.

Are you not aware that the question of making a long halt there was discussed ?

Witness—Not as far as I am aware of ; I was only there about half an hour.

Was not I asked by you semi-officially at Kandahar whether I could say anything in favour of Capt. (now Brevet Major) Quarry, 66th Regt., regarding his behaviour at Maiwand ?

Witness—Yes.

Did you not afterwards communicate to me that General Burrows required this statement by me officially ?

Witness—I did.

Did not I thereupon make my official report recommending Captain Quarry ?

Witness—Yes, as far as I recollect, you did.

By the Court—Where and about what time during the retreat did you yourself first lose touch of the guns, and where and about what time did you fall in with them again, and was your meeting them the result of accident ?

I knew I had lost touch of the guns after an hour's march.

A Member of the Court—The question refers to just after the retreat had begun—between Khusk-i-Nakhud and Ata Karez.

Witness—I left the guns to go back and succour the rear guard in the afternoon.

The Deputy Judge Advocate—We have got all that down ; the witness said before that he left the guns to go to the rear guard.

A Member of the Court—The guns are not mentioned at all up to Howzi Madat.

The President—Up to that place they are not mentioned in the charges. The charge is in regard to leaving the wounded. It is in the third instance that the guns are mentioned.

The question was not important.

You said when General Burrows left you to go in search of water he gave you an order to meet him at Ata Karez, did you receive that order and was Colonel Malcolmson aware of it ?

Witness—I received that order on returning to succour the rear guard, and certainly on marching from Ata Karez Colonel Malcolmson was told of my destination.

In the retirement from Howzi Madat did the Sind Horse lose the touch of the 3rd Light Cavalry ?

Witness—In the retirement from Howzi Madat ?

The Deputy Judge Advocate—That is in evidence already.

The President—Not quite, I think.

Witness—Not that I know of ; they out-marched me ; I was a long way behind. They were both together, all but the rear guard composed of a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry.

The President—When you directed Colonel Malcolmson to march slowly when marching on Ata Karez, can you give us the very words of the order that you gave him ?

Witness—No, Sir, except that it was to the effect to march slowly.

Where was your brigade-major when you gave orders to Colonel Malcolmson relative to the pace, or was there any staff officer near ?

Witness—I can not say ; I think my orderly officer, Lieut. John Monteath, was present, but I am not sure. The brigade-major was near, but where I cannot say at this time.

The evidence given by Col. Nuttall in examination and cross-examination was then read over to him. Colonel Nuttall wished to add that he had served as a cavalry officer in 1857 ; also in 1858, 1859, and in the first Afghan Campaign of 1879. The addition, however, was stated by the Deputy Judge Advocate to be inadmissible. Col. Nuttall also said he would swear that if he did say in reply to Col. Malcolmson, "By Jove, I will," he did not say it with the intention of urging General Burrows to retire.

The Deputy Judge Advocate—Your answer was that you did not recollect saying so. If that answer is incorrect say so, and I will alter it.

Col. Nuttall—I wish to make plain what my intention was. Can it not be recorded ?

The Judge Advocate—Certainly not.

The President—I think the answer recorded is clear enough, and is quite sufficient.

By the Court—At Ata Karez did you meet Col. Malcolmson or General Burrows at all ?

Witness—No.

The cross-examination of General Burrows was then proceeded with.

When you say you joined the cavalry some four miles from the field of battle, where had you been between the end of the battle and joining the cavalry ?

Witness—I retired with the infantry.

Were you not picked up in an exhausted state by my wordie major about three miles from the battle field ?

Witness—Not in an exhausted state. I was tired, but not exhausted. I had walked four miles.

Did not the wordie major place you on his horse and bring you to the cavalry ?

Witness—He did.

Did you know it was I who sent the wordie major and other men to pick up wounded and exhausted men ?

Witness—I do not.

Was any one with you, or were you alone, when the wordie major found you ?

Witness—Major Iredell was on my horse, in the saddle, and Captain Roberts was lying across the pommel.

When you were first brought up to us by the wordie major, is it not the fact that you could do nothing but ask for water ?

Witness—Certainly not. I was smoking a cheroot when I came up.

When you ordered us back to succour the rear guard where were the guns ?

Witness—The guns were moving on towards Kandahar, on the line of retreat. They were in column on the road to Howzi Madat.

The President—Did they pass through Ata Karez ?

Witness—They did not.

Was there any escort with the guns ?

Witness—No escort was told off then to my knowledge.

When we were ordered back to succour the rear guard, did you not propose that an escort should be sent with the guns ?

Witness—Not that I know of ; not to my recollection. I intended to take the guns to Ata Karez at that time.

The next time you saw the guns were they at Howzi Madat ?

Witness—Yes.

Between Khusk-i-Nakhud and Howzi Madat had the guns been marching without any escort ?

Witness—No, they were marching with the column, as I have already said. No escort was told off specially.

Was a column at Howzi Madat when you found the guns there ?

Witness—A great number of fugitives were collected when I arrived there.

Are those fugitive men what you call a column ?

Witness—No ; they formed a column in the sense in which I used the word just now.

When you ordered us to succour the rear guard, did you give any orders to General Nuttall as to where he was to join you ?

Witness—I did ; he was to join me at Ata Karez.

General Nuttall says that at that time he had no decisive orders, and that it had not been settled what water was to be made for. Is this correct or not ?

Witness—When General Nuttall left me I was with Colonel St. John, and with the aid of a pair of compasses and a map we were making out the position of Ata Karez.

Colonel Malcolmson—That is not an answer to the question.

Witness—Major Hogg, the Brigade-Major of Cavalry, was with me, and to the best of my recollection I sent him to General Nuttall with the order.

Was your decision to go to Ata Karez after we had left ?

Witness—To the best of my recollection it was ; I cannot say positively that I had made out the position of Ata Karez.

After the cavalry had returned to succour the rear guard, what troops remained with you ?

Witness—One troop of cavalry came back and joined me at Ata Karez.

Before you sent for that troop, what troops remained with you ?

Witness—None, beyond the retiring column.

Did you then march from Ata Karez with this one troop and no more ?

Witness—Yes.

When you got to Ata Karez, did you find any troops there ?

Witness—No.

Did you remain at Ata Karez till I came up ?

Witness—Yes.

Did not Lieutenant Smith join us at Ata Karez a few minutes after I arrived ?

Witness—He came there.

About how long after I arrived ?

Witness—I have not the slightest idea.

Are you not aware that he told me that General Nuttall was close behind, and did I not report that to you ?

Witness—You did report it. I knew nothing about Lieut. Smith's report to you. You reported to me that General Nuttall was close behind.

Is it not the fact that General Nuttall struck water a short distance from Ata Karez and never came to Ata Karez at all ?

Witness—I don't know where he struck water ; he never came to Ata Karez at all. I discovered his whereabouts by trumpet call, to which he replied by trumpet. I had no other communication with him.

Was not the water at Ata Karez in a *nullah* that ran at right angles to the line of our retreat ?

Witness—Yes, but it was not across the road to Kandahar. When we crossed the *nullah* it was at right angles to our route.

Question repeated.

Witness—Yes, it was.

When General Nuttall replied by trumpet call did you take any steps to communicate with him or to join him, or to get him to join you ?

Witness—No, nothing beyond sounding the advance. I did not sound the trumpet till after we had marched. I merely sounded the advance twice or thrice.

Was General Nuttall behind you or on your front when you heard his trumpet sound ?

Witness—Behind.

Was it not to your left front that you heard the trumpet call ?

Witness—As far as I remember it was in our rear, but I will not be certain.

Your recollection clear as to the different events of the retreat, or do you only speak from general impressions and belief ?

Witness—My recollection is very clear, but at this length of time I cannot speak minutely as to what took place, but my recollection as to the retreat is perfectly clear.

When you arrived at Howzi Madat did you ascertain how long the guns had been there before you ?

Witness—I don't remember.

Was it not proposed that a halt should be made at Howzi Madat till daylight ?

Witness—Not that I am aware of ; not to my knowledge.

Was there a discussion among the officers as to the advisability of halting at Howzi Madat ?

Witness—I cannot say ; I was urged *myself* to move on by Colonel Malcolmson.

Did you not hear other officers express their opinion as to the advisability of a prolonged halt at Howzi Madat ?

Witness—No.

How long did you propose to halt at Howzi Madat ?

Witness—Until we had collected the men together there was no fixed time.

What men ?

Witness—The men of the force.

What mean of the force ?

Witness—The soldiers ; the troops.

What soldiers and troops, and where were they ?

Witness—Captain Slade was there ; they were scattered about looking for water, and so on.

Were there any men you wanted to collect except those looking for water ?

Witness—I cannot say where the men would be. It was a pitch-dark night. The men were all over the place. I did not even know where the water was. I wanted to collect them before moving on.

Did you not, as a matter of fact, move on without waiting for Lieut. Maclaine ?

Witness—I did.

Were you not commencing to march from Howzi Madat when Major Leach asked you to wait for the men at the water ; and did you not reply that you would not do so ?

Witness—I do. But I did not reply that I would not wait. I halted the cavalry and Colonel Malcolmson remonstrated with me for doing so.

Did you not tell Major Leach that there were reports of the enemy's guns behind, and that you could not stop ?

Witness—I don't remember having said so.

Will you swear you did not ?

Witness—No ; I will not swear.

Did it occur to you that it was very probable the enemy would march by a short route through the Maiwand Pass and get between us and Kandahar ?

Witness—Yes, it did ; as a matter of fact they did do so. They did not get to Ashu Khan, but they went through the Pass. When at Ashu Khan I saw a body of cavalry coming. I took General Nuttall aside and pointed them out to him. He begged me not to say anything about it, and I did not. Immediately afterwards was the scare that the enemy's cavalry were on our rear.

Colonel Malcolmson—I should be obliged if General Burrows would confine his answers to the questions put to him.

The President—I quite concur. We do not require any supplementary remarks which are not at all to the point.

Were not the great mass of the wounded ahead of us without any escort ?

Witness—I cannot say.

Will you swear I did not ?

Witness—No, I will not.

Immediately after tiffin the Court had to be adjourned in consequence of the illness of one of the members.

DEPARTURE OF THE MALABAR.

HER Majesty's Indian Troopship Malabar, Captain Grant, will sail to-day for England with 45 officers, 18 ladies, and 31 children, and also 904 men, 84 women, and 204 children. The following are the names of the officers and their families :—

Hon'ble Captain and Mrs James Parker and 3 children, Pens. Dept.
Surg-Major and Mrs G A Hughes and child, MD.
Surg-Major and Mrs J Greig and child, MD.
Surg W J Fawcett, AMD.
Lieut H S Milne, 72nd Highlanders.
Lieut M M Weekes, RA.
Capt and Mrs C W Peebe, 101st Regt
Capt J W Ruddock, 106th Regt.
Capt N Sadleir, 2nd Dragoon Guards.
Capt E England, 101st Regt.
Lieut K Lawrence, 101st Regt.
Lieut H Walker, 1-14th Regt.
Lieut J Dodson, 1-19th Regt.
Lieut E Seipman, Edl Dept.
2nd Lieut J S Ryall, 1-17th Regt.
Lieut A Gordon, 90th Regt.
Lieut H C F McDonald 72nd Regt.
Capt G Karez, 1-12th Regt.
Lieut F W Scudamore, 1-12th Regt.
Capt N Bannatyne, 30th Regt.
Lieut and Mrs J F Mutz and child 30th Regt.
Lieut W O Cavenagh, 2-16th Regt.
Lieut J W Stirling, RA.
Lieut H Porter, 2-7th Regt.
2nd Lieut S Neary, 4th Regt
Capt and Mrs F H T Curtis, 25th Regt.
Lieut C G Knocker, 1-21st Regt.
Major E D Newbolt, 54th Regt.
Lieut F J Grame, RA.
Surg-Major and Mrs G C Gribbon and child, MD.
Surg-Major H B White, MD.
Surg C C H Smyth, MD.
Lieut-Col Daunt, 9th Lancers.
Lieut W Giles, 2-12th.
Lieut A Cooper, Edl Dept.
Capt Fraser, Staff Corps.
Capt Plumer, 65th Regt.
Capt McCall, 60th Rifles.
Capt and Mrs Boyce and 5 children, 1-12th Regt.
Capt and Mrs Lockie and sister, Staff Corps.
Capt and Mrs Arthur and 3 children, I.E.
Surg Kirkpatrick, AMD.
Lieut Broughton, 60th Regt.
Capt Button, 22nd Regt.
Capt Shauley, 2-56th Regt.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting, Town Council, 3 p.m.
Special Jury, Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Court-Martial, Mess-house, Marine Lines, 11 a.m.
Band, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, 4th King's Own, Esplanade, this evening.
Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Hall, this evening.
Bombay Yacht Club Match, 6-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Empress of India (s), from Calcutta ; Arrow (s), Cutch ; Coconada (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Adria (s), to China ; Bancora (s), Calcutta.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 4th (The King's Own) Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening :—

The Turkish Patrol	Michaelis.
Operatic Selection from Indra	Flotow.
Valse	La Berceuse	Waldteufel.
Grand Selection	J. Montecchi E. Capuleti	Bellini.
Galop	Wir-warr	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RAIN IN THE DISTRICTS.—We learn from Manmad, Nandgaon, and Aurungabad that slight showers of rain have fallen.

NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.—Major A. F. Dobbs, Judicial Superintendent of H. H. the Nizam's State Railway, proceeds on furlough.

SPECIAL JURY.—We are requested by the Sheriff to intimate that gentlemen of the special jury are required to be in attendance at the High Court this morning at 10 a.m.

ASSAULT.—Sankerdass Gungadass was yesterday fined Rs. 6 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for assaulting Vissram Bhowun at Nana Sunkersett's oart on Sunday.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Bombay Yacht Club water party leaves the Apollo Bunder at a quarter-past 6 o'clock p. m., gentlemen wishing to take their servants should send them to the bunder not later than half-past 2 o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Calder and Winton entered and the ship Citadel left the Dock on Saturday, and the s.s. Speke Hall entered and Rydal Hall left the Dock on Sunday ; the s.s. Cohanem and Helena entered yesterday.

POPULAR LECTURES.—The second lecture on Meteorology by Mr. Jivanjee Jamsedjee Modi, B.A., in connection with the Guzerati Dnyan Prasarack Society, will be delivered at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6 p.m. to-day. The lecture is open to the public.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held at Mody Bay on Sunday, on view of the body of Hybutee Dhurmajee, a calassee of a prow lying at Mody Bay Bunder, who was accidentally drowned in the harbour on the night previous. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

SEAMEN DESERTERS.—George Thomas and Thomas Ryan, seamen of the steam-ship Ganges, were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan and sentenced each to one month's rigorous imprisonment for absenting themselves from the vessel without leave or without sufficient reason, and refusing to do duty, they being articled seamen.

FALSE DECLARATION OF GOODS.—A Bhatia named Gokel Bhanji, of the firm of Kanjee Khetsee, was fined yesterday in the sum of Rs. 10 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Second Presidency Magistrate, for giving a false declaration of his goods, which were at Waree Bunder, the goods station of the G. I. P. R. Company, for despatch to Umritsur.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Ebrahim Hassum was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession a watch and chain, valued at Rs. 45, which were reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained ; and failing to render a satisfactory account of how he became possessed of the articles, he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

MISSING.—Gunner McPherson, of the 17th Battalion 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, stationed at Colaba, is reported to have been missing since the night of the 8th instant. He is about 5 feet 11 inches in height, 40 years of age, and dressed in white uniform, and wore four good conduct badges on his arm when last seen.

RUN OVER BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Vitto Suddoo, a labourer, who died from injuries he sustained on the day previous in the goods yard of the B. B. and C. I. Railway station at Grant Road, where he was accidentally knocked down and run over by a railway train. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of a female child, aged two years, named Jaidee, the daughter of Pragdass Beyram, a speculator in opium. The deceased accidentally fell from the verandah of the third storey of a house in Jugjeevun Keeka Street on the evening previous and died shortly after admission into the hospital from a fracture of the skull. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—Our Secunderabad correspondent writes :—"I am most credibly informed that the Brigade Surgeoncy is not to form a rank in the Hyderabad Contingent service ! The Surgeon-Majors must look forward to their own Presidency Regular Army for the new rank, to which, by-the-bye, no appointments have yet been made. What is the cause ? Deputy Surgeon Smith, M.D., from Nagpore, has assumed medical charge of the H. S. F. and H. C., *vice* Doctor Oswald, who proceeded on 6 months' furlough, and has been transferred to British Burmah. It is remarkable that in the present year the reins of all the civil and military administrations have changed hands. The Resident, the Major-General Commanding the H. S. F., the Brigadier-General Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, the Superintending Engineer, and the Deputy Surgeon-General, H. S. F. and H. C., are all new men. With the new executive officers much is expected in the way of reform. Entertainments are being given to General Macintire, as he is about relinquishing the command of the H. S. F."

MR. ROWE'S SUICIDE.—"We fully share in the surprise expressed by our Bombay contemporaries that the Director-General of Post Offices, Mr. Hogg, was not summoned as a witness at the inquest on Mr. Rowe. It was obviously the duty of the jury to inquire into the circumstances which brought about Mr. Rowe's death ; and this they should have done regard

complainant." The same witness states that he made two other sets of gold bangles of twelve each, one set weighing 20 tolas and the other 32 tolas, and delivered them to complainant on his order. He produced a memo.-book showing entries relating to these three transactions. This witness further stated that the prosecutor came to his shop one morning on a day between the delivery of the second and third set of bangles and showed him a flat piece of gold a little larger than a four-anna piece. In answer to the prosecutor he said it was gold which might be valued at Rs. 18 a tola. Another witness, Dwarkadass Chubeeldass, a dealer in embroidery in the market, states that prosecutor and accused came to his shop on three occasions. He deposes : "They first came to my shop on Masoob 7th (February last). On that occasion I sold to them two pieces of kincob. The price of the two pieces amounted to Rs. 100. The complainant paid me a currency note of Rs. 100. I sent my man with complainant and accused to receive payment of the balance of Rs. 9. I produce my cash book and refer to the entry in it relating to this transaction. The two pieces of kincob (exhibit C) are the identical pieces of kincob I sold to complainant and accused." Two other shopkeepers in the market deposed to the sale of goods by them to the prosecutor and accused of various articles of embroidery and silk, some of which they positively identified among the articles before the court, and for which prosecutor made payment. Next in order in the evidence of two witnesses who personated the character of the genii and they are youths employed in tailor's shops in Bhendy Bazaar. It will be sufficient to describe fully the evidence of one of these witnesses. He states that accused arranged to meet him one evening at six weeks ago. At the request of accused he bought a garland of flowers, and then entered a buggy with him and drove to one of the gates of Carnac Bunder, where they alighted. They walked to a solitary spot on the bunder, and accused spread a white sheet on the ground some twenty paces from the water's edge. Witness then wrapped himself in a shawl and placed an embroidered cap on his head. This cap, which is before the court, has been indentified by Dwarkadas Chubeeldas, a witness, as one of the article sold by him to the prosecutor and accused. Witness then seated himself on the sheet. Accused then said to him, "we two will come and salaam you, you are to answer *Alikham Salam*." I was then to say "all the genii are pleased and all the fairies are pleased."Iwas also to say that offerings of musk and other things had been received by them. He further said he would cry, and I should say two or three times I shall not grant you permission, and after this I was to become angry and say I granted eight days' time. He left me, and in about half an hour returned with another man. The witness then described what passed, corroborating the facts set out by the prosecutor in his information. Before leaving, witness states, accused said "O preceptor, will you not give me a garland of flowers ?" The accused dropped a rupee as *nuzur* and placed a basket of sweetmeats beside the witness. Both these witnesses are Mussulman youths from Upper India, earning slender wages to whom a present of the basket of sweetmeats would be a sufficient temptation to induce them to take part in a performance which one of them at least appears to have regarded as a good joke. He says that during the interview as a genii with the prosecutor and accused he could not resist laughing, whereupon the accused gravely remarked to the prosecutor "that laugh is a sign that the genii is much pleased with you." The conduct of the prosecutor in these transactions is an important element for consideration. He is a young Khoja of respectability employed in a situation of trust in a mercantile firm. He has been tpught to read and write in the vernaculars, and is being trained to mercantile pursuits. A large section of the Khojas will not accept for their children the advantages of a liberal education such as the schools and colleges of Bombay afford. Some of these Khoja youths are brought up in comparative luxury and spend their time in Zenanas in which the favourite occupation of the inmates is relating *kahnees* or stories. Many of these unwritten stories imported from Arabia have been well described as "appalling narratives of invisible sorcerers, of unutterable transmutations, of philtres surpassing all in the Arabian Nights or Grimm's stories." Those acquainted with native modes of life and habits of thought are well aware how widespread is the belief in sorcery and alchemy even among the more intelligent classes in this country. It is not surprising, therefore, that the young Khoja, who is the prosecutor in this case, should have become the dupe of the accused. His credulity having been tempted he was led on step by step to part with money and valuables in the vain hope of becoming possessed of an occult power which would create for him unbounded wealth. Much credit is due to Khan Bahadurs Akbar Ali and Meer Akbar Ali and his assistants acting under the direction of the Commissioner of Police for having unmasked these transactions, and arrested the fraudulent career of the accused. On the evidence briefly detailed the accused Ahmed Ali Mahomed Ali guilty of the offence of cheating. Jamal Mowjee, in having falsely represented to him that he could convey to him the secret or art of turning copper into gold, and thereby induced him, Jamal Mowjee, to deliver to the accused, Ahmad Ali Mahomed Ali certain monies, ornaments and wearing apparel,of the value of Rs.4,148, and thereby committed an offence under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused is to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

A LUNATIC'S ESTATE.

THE Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, on behalf of Nowroodin bin Tajoodin Chillikar, applied that his client be appointed a committee of the lunatic's person and estate. On the 12th February last, the matter came on before Sir Charles Sargent, and after an inquiry his Lordship made a report that the alleged lunatic, Begum Bebee, was of unsound mind and incapable of managing herself and her affairs. His Lordship also found who were her next of kin, and also that she was entitled to Government securities of the value of about Rs. 31,000, a garden-house, a dwelling-house, &c. The petitioner was the lunatic's brother, and was naturally desirous of being appointed a committee of her person and estate. The opposition to the application was made from interested motives.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Bowey, opposed the application on behalf of certain relatives of the lunatic on the grounds that the petitioner was a man of reckless habits, had been twice in insolvent circumstances, and could not, therefore, be entrusted with the custody of the lunatic's property.

After much discussion, his Lordship ordered that Raboo Bebee be appointed a committee of the person and Mr. Surrotum Succaram, interpreter, be appointed a committee of the estate of the lunatic ; that Rs. 75 a month out of the interest on the estate be handed by the Accountant-General to the committee of the estate ; and that after deducting his commision, he should hand over the balance to the committee of the person, to be applied by her for the proper maintenance of the lunatic. Power was given to the committee of the estate to institute such proceedings as he might think desirable to recover the immoveable property belonging to the lunatic, and to investigate and report upon any sums of money that might have been expended on the maintenance of the lunatic. Costs of the parties to come out of the estate.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. JUSTICE NANABHOY HARIDAS.)

THE NEW DHURUMSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

MUNCHERSHA BEJONJEE VS. THE NEW DHURUMSEY S. AND W. COMPANY.

THIS is an appeal from a decree given by Mr. Justice West in favour of the plaintiff and respondent for Rs. 18,000 and costs. Plaintiff had brought a suit against the Company to recover Rs. 60,000 for wrongful dismissal from his office of secretary to the Company ; and was awarded Rs. 18,000, which amount had been invested in Government securities and deposited by the Company in the Bank of Bombay pending the result of the suit.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the defendants and appellants, now applied for an order for a stay of execution as to costs until the hearing of the appeal.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, for the respondent, opposed the application, saying that the costs amounted to more than Rs. 13,000 ; that his client had been without employment a year and a half ; and that if no stay of execution was granted, the ruin of the Company would be infinitesimally small. The learned counsel cited a case in which Sir Barnes Peacock laid down the principle that no stay of execution as to costs should be granted unless for good cause shown.

In answer to the Chief Justice, Mr. Kirkpatrick stated that the respondent's solicitors would give a guarantee for four months for repayment of costs in the event of the appeal being decided against him.

The Chief Justice would not accept a guarantee for four months only, although his Lordship thought that the ground had been so completely beaten by Mr. Justice West in his elaborate judgment that probably the appeal would be disposed of off-hand.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the respondent's solicitors would not give a general guarantee.

Their Lordships thereupon ordered that execution as to costs be stayed, the amount being invested in Government paper, to be deposited with the Bank of Bombay pending the order of the court of appeal. Costs of the application to be costs in the appeal.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, APRIL 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL MARRIAGE.

BHOWJEE HURREE RATANJEE was charged with having gone through an unlawful marriage ceremony with one Gunga ; Gunga was charged with marrying Bhowjee during the lifetime of her husband, named Hurree Ratan ; and Lukhum Kika, the father of Gunga, and Kessow Lukhum, her brother, were indicted for abetment of the offence. Mr. Branson appeared for the defence.

Hurree Ratan married the prisoner Gunga about fifteen years ago, at a village near Nowsaree. The relations of husband and wife remained undisturbed till within the last three years, when Gunga came uninvited to her husband in Bombay from her native village. While here, she once prepared food for her husband, which the latter, after he had eaten a morsel or two, rejected. While he was suffering from the effects of what he had eaten, Gunga left her husband, and went to live with her brother, Kessow Lukhum, at Mazagon. She having refused to return to her husband, a *jamat*, or caste-meeting, was called to consider the case, and (according to the version of Hurree Ratan) to order the return of his wife to his house. Hurree stated at the meeting that his wife had tried to poison him ; but still he was willing to take her back. The *jamat* referred him to the courts of law, so far as the allegation with respect to poisoning was concerned, and as alleged by Hurree, made no order about the return of Gunga to his protection. They accordingly continued to live apart. Last year, Hurree says, he heard that a release had been given to his wife by the *jamat*. Fakeer Jadow, the headman of the caste in Bombay, gave evidence, on the other hand, that several meetings of the caste were held, at which Hurree Ratan invariably refused to take back his wife, in spite of the *jamat's* remonstrances, saying that he would have nothing whatever to do with her as she had attempted to poison him, and that she was at liberty to marry any one she liked. The Fakeer, whose statements were corroborated by other witnesses, also said that, according to the custom of his caste, a husband was at liberty to divorce his wife, and that Hurree's declaration made at the caste meetings amounted to a divorce from her.

Mr. Branson having addressed the court on behalf of the prisoners,

His Lordship, in the course of his summing up, said that among the lower castes of Hindoos the relations of husband and wife ceased to exist as soon as there appeared an outward manifestation of the will to that effect. One of the customs, with which natives were familiar, was the tearing of a woman's saree by her husband publicly, which showed that he divorced his wife. It was for the jury to decide whether there was a sufficient declaration of Hurree Ratan's will in that direction in the present case. The jury without retiring returned a verdict of "Not guilty," and the prisoners were discharged.

THEFT.

The prisoner Tateea Baloo, a noted thief, was charged with having stolen a purse under the following circumstances :—The prosecutor, a dealer in glass, was one day in March last on his way to Mandvee to collect outstandings. Near the corner of the Khoja Gulee, he felt a tug at the pocket of his *angarkha*, and on turning round, he saw the prisoner take out his purse containing some valuable documents. The prisoner was at once seized by the prosecutor, and given in charge of a police naik. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "Guilty." His Lordship observed that there was a long list of convictions, amounting in all to about fifteen, against the prisoner, and such a man must, in the interests of society, be removed from the city. The prisoner was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

The court adjourned until this morning.

BENGAL.

TRAM ACCIDENT.—A tram-car, whilst returning from the Strand, and passing up Hare Street on Friday forenoon, came to grief opposite the Metcalfe Hall. The excitement in the street was so great that every one inside the library looked to the windows. It seems that a *sola topee* had been placed on the head of a horse, unused to such a contrivance, and the animal, in a moment of exasperation, ran four of an empty car a few paces ahead. The result was that the car, which was waiting for passengers, became almost a wreck. The horse did not escape without injury, his legs being hurt.—*Indian Daily News.*

BILLIARDS AT CALCUTTA.—The last of the three games between Mr. Cook and amateur players on the Champion table at the Waterloo Hotel was played on Wednesday night before a well filled house. Although a smaller number of points was conceded on this occasion, viz., 600 instead of 650, Mr. Ellis, who, we understand, belongs to the Government Railway Police, showed better form than either of his two predecessors. The young man seemed to be possesssed of an amount of nerve and courage which is seldom displayed by amateurs when playing in public, and compared with a professional of Mr. Cook's reputation and skill. Mr. Ellis is by no means a laboured or a careful player, but plays with an amount of dash which invariably results in a certain amount of success. He scored in almost every entry and made several breaks which, considering the acknowledged difficulty of the table, were very creditable to an amateur, and from an early period of the game it was pretty apparent how it would end, viz., in favour of the Amateur by 200 points. The principal breaks on either side were Cook 27, 26, 34, 30, 18, 25, 31, 15, 14, 14, 28, 16, 56, 15, 40, 24, 55, 16, while Ellis made 14, 13, 13, 13, 16, 13, 15 10, 16, 10, 14, 10.—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION.—Though the construction of the Hughli bridge has materially diminished the inconvenience which passengers by the East India Railway formerly experienced owing to the necessity of crossing the river to reach the train, it is still an anomaly that the terminus of the most important of our railways should be situated in a distant suburb and separated from the Metropolis by a broad river, and that there should be a break of continuity between railway communications to the east and those to the west of Calcutta. The more fully the railway system on either side are developed, the more striking this anomaly becomes, and the system of tramways which will ultimately cover the chief thoroughfares of the town must emphasise it still further. The project of connecting the East India and Eastern Bengal Railways by a bridge in the neighbourhood of Hughli has been long mooted, but owing to the conflicting interests concerned, has never advanced beyond the stage of discussion. The acquisition of the former by the Government has, however, facilitated the arrangement, and there is now, we understand, no the prospect of its being realised at no very distant date. Simultaneously with the junction of the two lines, it is also, we hear, contemplated to extend the Eastern Bengal line at the neareast convenient point from Sealdah to a Central position in Calcutta, probably at the north-east corner of Dalhousie Square, where there would be a grand Central Station and possibly a hotel on a scale commensurate with metropolitan wants. From Hughli downwards the East India Railway line would be given up to local and coal traffic, which it would thus be possible to work more effectively than at present.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

ASSISTANT RESIDENT AT MYSORE.—Our readers will be glad to learn that last Saturday's *Gazette of India* puts beyond all doubt the appointment of Mr. W. J. Cuningham, Bombay Civil Service, as Assistant to Mr. J. D. Gordon, C. S. I., who is gazetted Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg. Mr. Cuningham, who joined the service in 1870, was posted to Mysore in August, 1873, as Special Assistant Commissioner, and after a few months' service in Chitaldroog District, was appointed to Shimoga, where he remained—a brief furlough to Europe intervening—till April, 1878, when he returned to Chitaldroog as officiating Deputy Commissioner. The excellent work he did there during the crisis of the famine need not be particularized here. Since August, 1878, he has been Secretary, under various designations, to the Chief Commissioner. He has thus an intimate acquaintance with the Province, and he has rendered himself so popular in society that every one will rejoice at his appointment as Assistant Resident.—*Bangalore Post.*

THE MARGOSCHIS CASE.

THE following medical evidence was taken by Colonel Weldon, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Egmore Police Court, on Wednesday, in the case against Mr. J. T. Margoschis, who stands charged with culpable homicide amounting to murder.

Dr. Henderson, Surgeon in charge of the Penitentiary, was examined, and he stated that he had known the accused since the afternoon of Monday last, when he was brought into the Penitentiary. He had had an interview with him, and he was of opinion that the accused was incapable of managing his affairs and of making a defence in a criminal trial. He was also incapable of giving correct information to his friends to conduct his defence. He felt quite satisfied as to the prisoner's insanity, otherwise he would not have granted him a certificate.

Dr. Leapingwell, in charge of the Lunatic Asylum, stated that the prisoner was kept under his observation from the 22nd ultimo until last Monday, when he was removed to the Penitentiary. Witness made the same statement as he did before the Coroner, and thought that prisoner was not in a fit state to make his defence. He did not consider it safe to leave the prisoner alone. He did not think that he prisoner, who was suffering from delusions, and was in a depressed state of mind, could manage his affairs. If the prisoner where in his charge he would not send him up to make his defence so long as he was suffering under delusions. Witness saw the prisoner at the Penitentiary yesterday on the 5th, and on being questioned the prisoner said that he wanted to plead, that he wanted to undergo punishment, and that he did not wish to live. A desire to admit his crime, and take the consequences, on the part of a person who had committed a crime, would not be incompatible with a sound state of mind, but in the present case the state of the prisoner's mind was such that he could not properly exercise his judgment. The prisoner's delusions had no reference to the crime, but to what took place before it happened, and subsequently. He did not think that the prisoner was capable of understanding what was going on. His state of mind was such that he was unable to give his advisers proper instructions. He was suffering from nervousness, depression, and want of sleep. He was suffering from melancholia and delusions, and was therefore not in a position to make a defence. It was impossible to say how far the delusions would go. The prisoner was incapable of attending to any ordinary business of life, or to his own profession.

Dr. Brockman was next called, and he stated that he treated the prisoner three years ago for a complaint very similar to that from which he was suffering now, extreme nervousness. On the 20th of March last he saw the prisoner, and found him much depressed and extremely suspicious. He saw him again on the morning of the 21st, when he was better, but still the predominating idea of the existence of a conspiracy was in his mind. He saw him at the Penitentiary yesterday. He agreed with Dr. Leapingwell that, according to his present state of mind, the prisoner was incapale of making his defence. He did not think that prisoner was in a position to distinguish between facts and suppositions. Three years ago the prisoner said that there was a conspiracy against him.

His Worship here said that he would adjourn the case till Saturday next, to consider how he should act in the matter, and remanded the accused to jail.

The prisoner was very quiet in Court, but before being removed he went up to Colonel Weldon and, taking a chair by his side, said that he wanted to make a statement. He said something to the Magistrate, after which he was removed to the Penitentiary.

The further enquiry into the case in which Mr. J. T. Margoschis, late Principal of the S. P. G. High School at Poonamallee, is charged with culpable homicide amounting to murder by causing the death of his butler, Palliam, was held on Saturday, before Colonel Weldon, at the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Egmore. Mr. Willis Grant appeared for the prisoner. Before proceeding with the enquiry, Colonel Weldon intimated to Mr. Grant that he had resolved to submit the whole of the evidence in the case for disposal by the High Court. Dr. W. R. Brown, acting resident medical officer of the General Hospital, was then called, and examined, and his evidence was the same as that given at the enquiry held by the Coroner. John Daniel Solomon, the clerk who was shot in the left arm, was next examined, and, in addition to his evidence given before the Coroner, he said that he went to Mr. Margoschis' house on the morning of the 22nd ultimo, for the letter files of the *Journal of Education*, as they were required by Mr. Peebles, who had been in charge of the office from Mr. Margoschis two or three days previously. Mr. Margoschis was also relieved of the office of Secretary to the School Book Society by Mr. George Duncan, about the same time. Witness had heard on Saturday, the 19th ultimo, from the butler Palliam, that some gentlemen had called at Mr. Margoschis' house, and sealed certain almirahs. Witness had been a pupil of Mr. Margoschis for four years, and his clerk for two years, and had always been treated very kindly. He had no reason to believe either that Mr. Margoschis was displeased with his butler Palliam, or that the latter was dissatisfied with his master's treatment of him. After the examination of Mr. W. L. Peebles, and Inspector McNamara, whose evidence was the same as that given by them before the Coroner, his Worship, addressing the accused, told him that he was charged with having, on the 22nd of March last, committed culpable homicide amounting to murder, by causing the death of his butler Palliam, and asked him whether he would make his statement here or at the High Court, where the case must necessarily go. The accused replied that he would reserve his statement, and would arrange, through his solicitors, for the production of his witnesses. He was then committed for trial at the next Sessions of the High Court.—*Mail.*

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